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SUMMARY

The master thesis „The palliative care in the Czech Republic“ is focused on the reflection of the current situation of the problem which is defined as an insufficient capacity of the specialized palliative care. A mere fraction of dying (2,7 %) receives a specialized palliative care in the Czech Republic. Only 7,5 % of cancer patients are provided with the specialized palliative care. (Sláma, 2008)

Specialized palliative care has different forms. It is hospice palliative care, special palliative care in the hospital facilities or consulting teams in the hospitals. The hospice palliative care is provided in the form of the inpatient hospice, home palliative care and day care canthers.

In the practical part of the thesis I focused on the analysis of the state of care through the statistical data obtained mainly from the Czech Statistical Office and the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic. For the comparison with other countries I used the researches Palliative care in the European Union, 2008 and Economist Intelligence Unit, 2010. The annual reports of selected facilities were used for the research of the finance management of hospice facilities.

A very significant part of the thesis is the definition of related public political documents. I primarily used legislative documents (legislative definition) and other documents identified in the thesis as strategic. The largest part of the thesis is devoted to the analysis of the players of the public policy.

The analysis shows that the state of the palliative care and the quality of care for people at the end of their lives is on the unsatisfactory level in comparison with other examined countries. Between the main defined problems belong the financing of the palliative care from the public health insurance and other public resources and insufficient definition of the palliative care in the legislative documents.

The analysis also showed the problem of the insufficient attitude of the important players of the public policy towards the solution of the mentioned issue. The approach of the players and the current state of the problem is the result of the historical attitude of the society towards death and dying. The modern society focused on the success leant to move dying and death into the institutions out of their households. People die alone in the institutions. The evolution is called the „taboo of the death“. With the development of the palliative care this trends starts to reverse, but very slowly. Current attitude, however, still prevails.